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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

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FL-105

JANUARY 15, 1952

Seasonal Layoff Impact Below Normal Severity

Estimates of industrial employment in Montana as of December 15 show a decrease of only 1,200 from the previous month, a smaller seasonal swing than normal at that season of the year. At the same time the estimates show a decrease of 1,300 from November, 1950, a lesser deficit from the same month a year previous than recorded for November and October, indicating a trend toward recovery of employment totals after four months in which the adverse margin had been building up.

Level Reduced by Migration

Out-migration of workers to jobs in other states, coupled with inductions into the armed forces, are factors in holding total employment levels below those of a year ago. This is confirmed by the fact that the employment decreases have not been accompanied by similar increases in unemployment. On the contrary, unemployment totals have been consistently lower than for the same period a year before, over a continuous stretch of many months.

Construction Total Down 1,200

Decreases in employment in December from the previous year were most marked in the construction industry, a continuing trend which stems from curtailment of building activities, both residential and commercial, and to a much lesser extent from reduced employment on dams and other facilities. The construction total is 1,200 below that of December, 1950.

Building Lull Affects Lumber

Manufacturing also shows a shrinkage of 1,000 workers, 700 in durable goods and 300 in non-durable. Much of the diminished number is accounted for in the lumber and logging industry and is an indirect effect of building curtailment, which lessens the demand and affects the price structure. Food and kindred products employed fewer workers largely because the important sugar refining industry reached completion of its season several weeks earlier this year than a year ago.

Mines Lack Applicants, Not Jobs

Total employment in mining came within 200 of closing the gap which has shown in annual comparisons in that industry since last June. Shortage of suitable job applicants, rather than shortage of jobs, accounts for the disparity, since job openings exist and have existed for months, and the metal mining industry in particular is looking forward to firm increase in its underground forces by 1,000 miners before summer.

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LABOR SUPPLY CONTINUES WINTER GROWTH AT SLOWER PACE THAN TWO PAST YEARS

Seasonal layoffs, bad weather layoffs, and reduction of force continued to whittle at Montana payrolls during December and into early January, producing the annual upsurge in unemployment which marks winter conditions in this and in neighboring states. The extent of resulting unemployment seems to be less than for the same periods a year ago and two years ago but is nonetheless severe and emphatic. There are 6,819 jobseekers reported as of December 26 by the employment service; a year ago there were 8,492; and two years ago it was 10,819. Comparison of number of active claimants for unemployment insurance gives 6,000 as of January 5, 6,400 a year ago, and more than 10,000 two years ago. The January figure was 3,200 above that for December.

Migration to Defense Jobs a Factor

Out-migration of idled workers to jobs in the national armament program accounts for part of the difference in number of jobseekers in the state this year and preceding

years. Such migration during recent months has a cumulative effect in reducing the number still available for work here. Slightly reduced totals of employment also have an effect on the comparison. On a percentage basis unemployment now affects only about six or seven percent of covered employment.

Traditional Pattern Followed

The traditional layoffs at the holiday season divide into two types: the first results from prevailing weather and snow conditions, as in logging, construction, railroad maintenance, and farm operations; the second is seasonal in nature with but little regard for weather conditions, as sugar beet refining, harvest of Christmas trees, trade reductions of force after the holiday season.

Re-employment Starts in March

This stagnation of employment in those industries affected by seasonal influences follows a customary pattern. It ordinarily grows steadily through January, levels off in February, recovery starts in March, and gets under full steam in April. It is not peculiar to Montana, but affects many labor markets in similar climatic zones and even extends into the southern tier of states.

New Record, December Placements

Placement of applicants in jobs by employment service facilities during December reached a new top figure, 2,380, for the month, surpassing the 1,810 record of December 1950. Ordinarily demand for new workers in December, January and February is on a restricted basis. Jobs are being closed down, or remain closed down, during those months, and employment opportunities are extremely scarce. Of the December job placements more than 1,900 were in industrial jobs, with 461 on farms.

Miner Shortage Continues

Miner demand for the metal mines of the state remains strong, with the problem of mustering an extra thousand experi-

enced hard-rock men by June becoming more acute as time passes. Temporary relief is afforded through employment of outdoor men who return to mine work while their regular jobs are closed down. This, of course, contributes to a corresponding exodus from the mines as those jobs re-open.

Building of Dams Halted

Employment activities at Hungry Horse dam in the Flathead and at Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri are in the seasonal trough, as nearly all construction operations at both projects have been closed down by the cold weather and deep snow. About 200 men are on contractor payrolls at Hungry Horse, building powerhouse facilities and maintenance, while a much smaller number at Canyon Ferry are on diversion projects. Both jobs await return of moderate weather to resume concrete work, probably in early April.

Contractors on Canyon Ferry are considering a winter start on sinking shafts and tunnel in connection with the final diversion equipment there. These two multiple purpose dam projects have released more than two thousand workers since peak operations in late fall. Many of these men have left the state, posing the problem of securing their return, or replacement, as work resumes in the spring.

Highway Jobs Curtailed

State highway employment reflects the seasonal influences which crimped other forms of outdoor work in December, with road contractor employment down 310 from the month before. Work was suspended on four bridges and 25 road construction projects affecting 155 miles of main road. Bad weather was the principal factor in the layoffs. Work is continuing on nine road jobs covering 75 miles of highway, on seven bridge projects, and on one underpass, employing 230 men.

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Jan. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(83 jobseekers; 57 men, 26 women) Hiring is slow at the smelter; all road and building construction jobs closed during the holidays, to resume when weather permits.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Red Lodge, Laurel, Roundup — (781 jobseekers; 623 men, 158 women; 157 men and 23 women over 50) Outside work curtailed drastically by cold weather, a usual seasonal trend. Two sugar plants finished their season run in early December, releasing 900 workers to this and adjoining areas. Construction layoffs idled nearly 1,000, including several hundred carpenters. Virtually no construction now operating because of adverse weather. Some resumption of inside work is expected to reduce the supply to minor extent.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident — (136 jobseekers; 114 men, 22 women) Heavy construction layoffs occurred in December, with further idling of 100 to 150 from building projects in January. Lumber and logging released 60, with 40 more to be laid off shortly. Snow, bad roads, and low temperatures the cause, following a normal seasonal pattern. Agricultural hiring will be dormant until April.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall — (406 jobseekers; 263 men, 143 women) Seasonal layoffs continued through December in construction, mostly laborers with sprinkling of carpenters. Two major projects nearing completion are maintaining their crews. Employment at the mines is steady, strengthened by seasonal return from outdoor work. Jurisdictional labor dispute involving phosphate project ended with no labor displacement.

CUT BANK — (120 jobseekers; 94 men, 26 women) Seasonal layoffs have increased surplus of oil field workers, construction men, sales and office clerks, and waitresses. Nearly complete stagnation of outdoor work, with no resumption anticipated until after January.

DILLON — (23 jobseekers; 20 men, 3 women) Work applicants are mostly transients, inexperienced; some demand for experienced stock feeders. Construction work is at seasonal minimum, sewer and quonset-hut projects laid off crews of ten each; railroad track gangs at minimum strength. Extra staffs released by trade concerns after holidays and seed warehouse finished its seasonal job a little early, releasing 20.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (40 jobseekers; 27 men, 13 women) Heavy snows halted all outside work at mid-December, a usual seasonal occurrence. Feeding of livestock made necessary by the storm, labor supply ample.

FORT BENTON — (20 jobseekers; 14 men, 6 women) Outdoor work curtailed December 15 by severe weather, may resume in January, small surplus of workers.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (151 jobseekers; 104 men, 47 women) All construction contracts closed by weather, several completed or near completion stage. Road job at Opheim will resume in early spring. More retail hiring for holidays than usual, hence more trade layoffs will follow.

GLENDALE, Circle, Wibaux — (28 jobseekers; 17 men, 11 women) Outside jobs on diminishing scale through December; increased hiring for shipment of grain took up much of the surplus. Oil exploration activities continue but are not building up employment for winter months.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (713 jobseekers; 576 men, 137 women; 299 men, 49 women, over 40) Major construction projects closed on account of adverse weather; airbase employment at low stage until spring, heavy building program will begin then. Trade hiring for holidays less than usual. Smelter reduced its crew by 50 with advent of cold weather, normal seasonal course. Agriculture hires for feeding livestock fairly active.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(243 jobseekers; 191 men, 52 women) Some hiring for clearing roads and streets and feeding livestock, other outdoor work at standstill. Logging outfits halted by snow and cold; sawmills operating on stock-piled logs. Many of released workers migrated to prospective winter jobs.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (125 jobseekers; 99 men, 26 women) Severe weather in December closed down all construction projects and railroad maintenance crews. Retail trade hiring for holidays light. Worker surplus not building up in proportion to layoffs, indicates considerable migration.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs, Boulder, Garrison — (419 jobseekers; 333 men, 86 women) Adverse weather in December led to general release of most outdoor workers. Employment cut to minimum at Canyon Ferry, with prospect of remaining at that level through the severe part of the winter. Holiday postal volume called for hiring 32 extras, with retail trade taking on considerable extra help, all of which is coming back into the labor market now. Smelter force rounded off at about capacity size by hiring of 35 during month. Turnover at metal mine continues at heavy rate.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (1,307 jobseekers; 1,118 men, 189 women) Cold weather and deep snow forced shutdown of nearly all outdoor industries, including the major items of construction at Hungry Horse, the logging industry, and some smaller sawmills, during December, a normal seasonal experience in this labor market. Road and building construction projects added to the volume of labor surplus. Employment at the dam is down to about 200. Some of the larger sawmills are maintaining full crews, with several partly restricted by short supply of logs for processing. No large-scale resumption of employment expected until March or

Seasonal Layoff Impact Below Normal Severity

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Other Industries Gain

Other industries show slight gains from a year ago. Transportation is up 200, trade 200, finance, insurance and real estate 300, service industries 100, and government 400. The usual seasonal pattern is reflected in employment comparisons with those of a month ago. Since the figures deal with employment as of December 15 they do not yet show the substantial changes which resulted from curtailment of outdoor work as severe weather struck.

Earnings Above Year Ago

Estimates of average earnings and average hours of work in November show little departure from those of a month before, but earnings are firmly above those of a year ago. Hourly rates contribute to this increase in earnings with food and kindred products reflecting the greatest margin. Hours worked ranged lower than the average for a month ago and a year ago, except in primary metals; the mining industry worked more hours than a year ago but fell slightly below the average for the preceding month.

April. Heavy out-migration of construction workers has eased the pressure of over-supply.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett — (186 jobseekers; 145 men, 41 women) Labor demand in December extremely light, due to weather and prevailing lay-off process in seasonal outdoor work. Present surplus includes building construction labor, farm hands, waitresses, sales and office clerks; will further increase as retail trade releases occur.

LIBBY, Eureka — (87 jobseekers; 63 men, 24 women; 24 men, 5 women, over 50) Demand lowest in eleven months, as construction employment has been shaved down to a few workers finishing building interiors. Lumbering is holding to a normal winter pattern, with few hires.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (284 jobseekers; 176 men, 108 women) Work has been slowed on railroad tunnel project employing 42 men but other railroad employment was on an upward trend during the holiday traffic period. Employment on pulpwood near Jardine slumped as hauling activities were halted by snow. Trade employment will shrink with release of holiday help. General unemployment level is above that of year ago.

MALTA — (88 jobseekers; 71 men, 17 women) Construction of highway bridge and finishing work on several residence projects continues in face of winter weather, reducing the labor supply from its normal level at midwinter. Other outdoor work curtailed.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (148 jobseekers; 125 men, 23 women; 22 men, 6 women,

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FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	154.7	155.6	153.9	152.6	149.8	148.6	150.0

Labor Supply Continues Winter Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile the maintenance work occasioned by heavy snowfall over most of the state was employing 730 men the last of December, an increase of 30 over the beginning of the month. About this same number will be required through the winter season.

Resumption of work next spring will center on the projects suspended now, and on five bridge contracts, one overpass, and seven road jobs on which contracts have been let but work has not begun.

Fewer Trade Layoffs

Employment of extra help in retail trade during the Christmas season appears to have been up to normal, though slightly below the peak of last year. Reduction of these crews on corresponding scale is a factor in building up unemployment numbers at the beginning of the new year.

Along the Hiring Line ---

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over 50) Hiring by retail trade was heavier than usual during the holiday period. One railroad track crew is continuing operations, others disbanded for the winter season. Building construction layoffs on normal pattern, but relatively few skilled building craftsmen are idle. About 75 employed on oil exploration.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior — (663 jobseekers; 485 men, 178 women) Employment in construction and outdoor work is at seasonal low, with no demand from those sources. Deep snow has forced discontinuance of building projects. Destruction of employing units by fire disrupted trade and service totals. Normal after-holiday reduction of retail trade staffs is taking place.

POLSON—(242 jobseekers; 222 men, 20 women) Normal seasonal surplus of labor; construction at low ebb but prospect brightened by plans for construction of additional power-house unit to start as soon as weather permits and grow to a maximum of about 200 workers. Will not affect local labor market appreciably until April or May.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(88 jobseekers; 73 men, 15 women) Outlook for January is for continuing unemployment among construction and other outdoor workers. Building jobs are held up by weather conditions, two main jobs will finish in early spring. Heavy winter snows are furnishing short-time employment on clearing crews.

SIDNEY — (122 jobseekers; 103 men, 19 women) The sugar plant let off 200 seasonal workers with completion of beet processing at the close of December, retaining a staff of 55. Construction projects are nearly all at a standstill. Livestock feeding will be principal hiring activity for next two months.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(96 jobseekers; 84 men, 12 women) Employment remained at strong level until December 15, when deep snow and cold halted construction at Cabinet Gorge and related projects and reduced logging and lumber employment with closing of two

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Dec. 1951 (2)	Nov. 1951 (3)	Dec. 1950	Nov. 51 to Dec. 51	Dec. 50 to Dec. 51
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES..	148,600	149,800	149,900	-1,200	-1,300
Manufacturing	17,400	18,400	18,400	-1,000	-1,000
Durable goods	10,000	9,900	10,700	100	-700
Lumber and timber products	5,500	5,500	5,900	0	-400
Primary metals	3,700	3,600	3,800	100	-100
Other (4)	800	800	1,000	0	-200
Nondurable goods	7,400	8,500	7,700	-1,100	-300
Food and kindred products	4,400	5,400	4,600	-1,000	-200
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
Other (5)	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
Mining	11,000	10,400	11,200	600	-200
Metal mining	8,500	7,900	8,600	600	-100
Bituminous and soft coal mining	800	800	900	0	-100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	500	500	0	0
Contract construction	8,600	10,500	9,800	-1,900	-1,200
Contractors, building construction	3,200	4,100	4,100	-900	-900
Contractors, other than building	2,300	3,100	2,500	-800	-200
Contractors, special trade	3,100	3,300	3,200	-200	-100
Transportation and utilities	22,600	23,000	22,500	-400	100
Interstate railroads	14,200	14,500	14,300	-300	-100
Transportation except railroads	3,200	3,300	3,400	-100	-200
Utilities including communication	5,200	5,200	4,800	0	400
Trade	37,200	36,600	37,000	600	200
Wholesale trade	8,000	8,000	7,600	0	400
Retail trade	29,200	28,600	29,400	600	-200
General merchandise and apparel	6,500	6,000	6,600	500	-100
Food stores	4,200	4,200	3,900	0	300
Eating and drinking establishments	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Automotive and filling stations	5,000	5,100	4,900	-100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,100	5,900	6,800	200	-700
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,200	3,900	0	300
Services and Miscellaneous	18,800	18,800	18,700	0	100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,700	2,700	2,400	0	300
Personal services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Other (6)	13,600	13,600	13,800	0	-200
Government	28,800	27,900	28,400	900	400
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,300	14,100	14,500	200	-200
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Transportation and utilities	2,400	2,500	2,400	-100	0
Trade	6,000	5,700	6,100	300	-100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 552 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 901 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

major logging outfits and two sawmills for the winter period. Labor supply only half what it was a year ago, indicating migration to winter work and drain of service enlistments.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(95 jobseekers; 78 men, 17 women) Oil exploration and stock feeding constitute

the principal demand for winter; further reduction of construction employment expected in January, though two projects will continue unless abnormally severe weather is encountered. Present labor supply ample except as to a well driller, bookkeeper, and a few service openings.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN DECEMBER 1951 AND DECEMBER 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 1-5	
	Dec. 1951		Dec. 1950		Dec. 1951		Dec. 1950		Dec. 1951		Dec. 1950		1951 1950		1951 1950		1952 1951	
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1952	1951
Anaconda.....	81	21	84	22	83	15	151	32	44	10	22	5	17	49	55	33	62	112
*Billings.....	408	116	454	139	781	204	1,239	379	414	140	279	90	199	64	268	285	547	717
Bozeman.....	154	63	171	59	136	45	192	42	194	73	185	48	151	84	178	174	138	118
Butte.....	193	19	220	41	406	36	589	86	246	60	238	99	224	85	353	343	347	477
Cut Bank.....	94	32	47	11	120	37	116	25	23	8	44	14	44	38	23	37	95	136
Dillon.....	49	21	20	4	23	9	37	7	48	10	9	4	60	12	25	0	35	45
Forsyth.....	36	5	33	7	40	9	63	13	24	10	26	13	38	33	9	22	49	55
Fort Benton.....	18	5	19	2	20	6	43	12	18	7	19	10	40	41	15	8	23	29
Glasgow.....	77	15	67	18	151	33	245	68	94	25	66	25	56	42	86	48	101	141
Glendive.....	72	18	61	19	28	4	94	23	87	34	33	8	51	33	78	32	43	97
Great Falls.....	285	118	314	101	713	232	755	204	163	41	185	55	154	76	216	200	754	645
Hamilton.....	62	19	81	26	243	56	399	118	26	4	43	10	73	91	28	42	179	206
Havre.....	95	29	148	38	125	34	269	87	89	32	41	8	125	50	68	43	125	183
Helena.....	309	145	229	103	419	136	467	162	189	95	151	64	79	115	221	178	375	345
Kalispell.....	287	113	342	131	1,307	392	1,269	387	73	24	27	7	38	104	85	40	1,301	1,280
Lewistown.....	116	39	58	20	186	49	159	50	25	8	10	2	45	8	17	10	178	114
Libby.....	22	9	15	3	87	18	106	30	14	4	18	6	10	7	16	20	95	91
Livingston.....	102	21	235	88	284	46	218	64	82	26	86	27	86	73	84	66	144	117
Malta.....	21	6	20	5	88	28	68	15	52	22	28	12	60	40	51	28	67	77
Miles City.....	93	29	77	28	148	36	182	62	122	45	45	19	72	38	102	42	114	146
Missoula.....	222	61	308	97	663	158	775	228	108	40	100	34	76	155	95	118	538	583
Polson.....	73	20	42	13	242	78	237	59	17	9	12	6	50	49	18	12	264	250
Shelby.....	63	16	83	27	88	28	109	37	77	18	50	19	90	50	87	57	96	76
Sidney.....	83	25	101	23	122	37	233	52	55	11	42	8	46	74	43	39	119	109
Thomp. Falls.....	25	7	61	18	96	25	184	51	48	23	20	9	55	48	59	22	169	197
Wolf Point.....	64	19	55	18	95	27	130	43	46	18	22	5	40	45	37	21	88	105
Tchr. Plcmt.....	0	0	38	15	125	43	163	66	2	1	9	0	26	18	37	20	0	0
TOTALS.....	3,104	991	3,383	1,076	6,819	1,821	8,492	2,400	2,380	798	1,810	607	2,005	1,522	2,354	1,940	6,046	6,451

*Includes Red Lodge figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1950	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1950	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1950
All Manufacturing	\$73.85	\$74.76	\$70.69	42.7	43.8	44.3	\$1.73	\$1.71	\$1.60
Durable goods	77.37	81.12	73.81	43.2	44.9	43.8	1.79	1.81	1.68
Primary metals	75.63	75.88	71.73	45.0	45.3	43.7	1.68	1.68	1.64
Nondurable goods	69.88	67.75	67.41	42.2	42.6	44.9	1.66	1.59	1.50
Food and kindred products	59.95	59.07	56.72	41.3	41.7	42.8	1.45	1.42	1.33
All Mining	78.13	81.08	76.95	41.9	42.9	42.1	1.87	1.89	1.83
Metal mining	76.60	78.82	75.32	43.1	43.9	42.5	1.78	1.80	1.77
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	67.82	68.74	66.39						
Transportation (except railrds.)	73.54	75.14	74.28						
Utilities and communication	63.37	63.49	59.36	39.3	40.2	40.3	1.61	1.58	1.47

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